AUGUST 22, 1771. THE NUMBER 1047.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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Remainder of the Letter to the Reverend Mr. GWATKIN, *on his Defence of the Proteſt.*

THE ninth, and laſt Article, concerns the Security to be given that the Biſhop's Power ſhall not interfere with any other Powers already eſtabliſhed, nor affect any but the Clergy of the Church of England. He will be limited in his Commiſſion, as Dr. Gibſon was, to holding an eccleſiaſtical Court, before which the ſaid Clergy may be called, and *non aliat quaſcunque perſonas*, as we there read it, or no other Perſons whatſoever. The Laws of the Country, the Temper and Diſpoſition of the People, both Clergy and Laity, are other very ſtrong Barriers. This is all the Security that can be given; and Security, in my humble Opinion, very ſufficient. Doctor Gibſon, and his Commiſſary, never attempted to paſs their Boundaries; and if any other Biſhop ſhould be mad enough to entertain a Thought of doing it, it is evident that he could not be encouraged by the ſmalleſt Proſpect of Succeſs, and would therefore deſerve to be toſſed into the Sea for the Cure of his Inſanity. Permit me to conclude this Paragraph with a Quotation from the Sermon preached laſt February before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts, by the very learned Doctor Lowth, Biſhop of Oxford; who, I think, has well deſcribed the Nature of our preſent Diſpute. "The proper and only Remedy hath long ſince been pointed out, the "Appointment of one or more reſident Biſhops, for the Exerciſe of "Offices purely epiſcopal, in the American Church of England; for "adminiſtering the ſolemn and edifying Rite of Confirmation; for or-"daining Miniſters, and ſuperintending their Conduct: Offices to which "the Members of the Church of England have an undeniable Claim, "and from which they cannot be precluded without manifeſt Injuſtice "and Oppreſſion. The Deſign hath been laid before the Publick in the "moſt unexceptionable Form; it hath been ſupported againſt every Ob-"jection which unreaſonable and indecent Oppoſition hath raiſed, by "Arguments unanſwered, and unanſwerable; unleſs groundleſs Fears, "invidious Surmiſes, injurious Suſpicions, unleſs abſurd Demands of "needleſs and impracticable Securities, againſt Dangers altogether ima-"ginary and improbable, are to ſet aſide undoubted Rights, founded "upon the plaineſt Maxims of religious Liberty, upon the common "Claim of mutual Toleration, that favourite but abuſed Principle, the "Glory and the Diſgrace of Proteſtaniſm, which all are forward enough "to profeſs, but few ſteadily practiſe, and which thoſe who claim it in "its utmoſt Extent for themſelves are ſometimes leaſt of all inclined to "indulge in any Degree to others."

Having thus given you an Account of the Plan of Church Government eſpouſed by our Epiſcopate Clergy, and endeavoured to free it from your Aſperſions, I ſhall now try to find out what Plan our non Epiſcopate Clergy, and their Adherents (that is, you and your Friends) have adopted for the Church Government of this Colony. How far I ſhall take it from the Lights held out by you and the Country Clergyman, and how far from my own Conjectures or Imagination, you and the Reader will judge for yourſelves. If any Part of this Plan which I ſhall attribute to you and your Friends ſhould be thought wild, or to want apparent Foundation, it may be excuſed, in Conſideration of the Liberty you conſtantly take in labouring to fix a Plan upon the Favourers of the propoſed Epiſcopate which they totally diſown. You write in ſuch a Manner of the ſpiritual Powers of a Biſhop as to ſeem unwilling to allow him any Power or Juriſdiction over thoſe ordained by him after their Ordination. According to this Notion, the Biſhop has no Power or Juriſdiction over Clergymen. He has a Power over Candidates for Orders, ſo far as to reject or accept; that is, a Power over Laymen, for if his Power expires the Moment that they become Clergymen it is ſurely no Power over Clergymen.

Notwithſtanding what you ſometimes ſay of an Oath of canonical Obedience, and of the Juriſdiction and Government here of the Biſhop of London, as ſoon as Clergymen arrive here from their Ordination in England, you deliver them up to the Juriſdiction and Government of the General Court, as if their Licenſe to preach run not, during the Pleaſure of the Biſhop, but during the Pleaſure of the General Court. In Order to eſtabliſh this eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction and Government of the General Court, you tell us that Henry the eighth granted a Commiſſion to Laymen for inſpecting into the Morals and Conduct of the Clergy and puniſhing them according to the Demerit of their Offences. You farther tell us, that though a Clergyman in England be tried with Reſpect to his Office in a Biſhop's Court yet there lies an Appeal to the civil Courts, and therefore our Clergy might as well be tried in a civil Court in the firſt Inſtance. Thus you detach the Clergy here from the Biſhop entirely, and place the General Court in the Room of the Biſhop's Court. Suppoſe this done, and the Rubicon paſſed, what is the Conſequence? Clergymen well affected to the Church of England will grow ſhy of coming hither. This Difficulty you and the Country Clergyman can eaſily get over; for, according to you, the beſt Scholars are bred among the Diſſenters. Therefore let our vacant Parithes be filled up with Clergymen well affected to the Church of Scotland. Now the Church of Scotland Clergy will not long endure to be governed by a Court conſiſting entirely of Laymen. Here you help us out again; for Queen Elizabeth added a Clergyman to her Commiſſioners, for inſpecting into the Morals and Conduct of the Clergy. Therefore let ſome Clergyman be added to the Members of the General Court. Now it will be Time to change your Note a little, and inſtead of undervaluing to magnify the Hardſhip of compelling Candidates for Orders to go to Britain for them; and the Country Clergyman will ſeaſonably tell us that Biſhops are not of apoſtolical Inſtitution. Beſides, why ſhould one Man ordain and other Men have the total Direction and Superintendency of the Clergy after they are ordained? Therefore, the General Court, with the Addition of a few Clergymen, had better ordain, as well as govern, the Clergy. One Step farther, and the Affair is complete. Our College is at preſent an epiſcopal College, but by the Alteration of two or three Statutes it may eaſily become a celebrated Seminary of Diſſenters. Thus by a few eaſy Tranſitions, which you and the Country Clergyman have prepared us to expect, the Church of Virginia, which he ſays ſo much about, ſtarts up the Church of Scotland; and all Things are provided for making the next Generation ſubmit to the religious Diſcipline exerciſed in Scotland, or New England. As for our old Laws, that unfortunately mention the Church of England, they will be by this Time either repealed or grown obſolete.

I ſhall now reckon with you for ſome ſmaller Matters, and conclude. You ſay, "if this be the Caſe, epiſcopal Government muſt certainly be "of a very verſatile Nature, to adapt itſelf ſo readily to all the various "Modes of civil Government eſtabliſhed upon the Continent of North "America." Epiſcopal Government in the Church is neither more or leſs verſatile than monarchical Government in the State, which comports itſelf very well with all the various Modes of civil Government in North America. "When the Anſwerer of the Proteſt affects to fear, leſt, by "their Aſſiſtance (the Legiſlature's) too great a Degree of Power ſhould "be conferred upon him (the Biſhop) he muſt intend Nothing more than "to raiſe a Smile in the Countenance of his Readers. His Long Reſi-"dence in Virginia cannot admit his entertaining any ſuch Apprehenſions." If you had read the Anſwerer of the Proteſt with Attention, and an Unwillingneſs to miſtake him, you would have found that he gave no Ground for this Reflection; that he affected to entertain no ſuch Fears or Apprehenſions as you ſpeak of. He only mentioned the Hopes and Fears that might be raiſed in others, meaning remote as well as neighbouring Perſons. "The true Reaſon they (the Legiſlature) were not conſulted, "ſeems rather a Suſpicion that if they approved of the Scheme they would "paſs ſuch Laws to regulate the Authority of our new Biſhop as would "render abortive the favourite Project of making the Clergy independent "upon the civil Magiſtrate." This proves Nothing but your Reſolution to utter the worſt Reflections upon us which your Imagination can furniſh you with, even in Oppoſition to all Appearances; for the Biſhop could not be deſired to be reſtrained by any Body of Men, who admit of any epiſcopal Authority over the Clergy, more than he is deſired to be reſtrained in the propoſed Addreſs of the Clergy. "The impartial Voice "of Hiſtory, when the Tranſactions of theſe Times come to be reviewed, "when the paltry Diſtinctions *of Riches, of Honours, vaniſh like a Miſt "before the riſing Sun*, will not fail to aſſign them (the Proteſters) a Place "in the Temple of Liberty." But the Proteſters do not deſpair. The "Cauſe of Truth they are certain muſt, finally, prevail; and ſhould "it be their Fate to ſtand unaided, unaſſiſted, unſupported, abandoned "to all the Fury of eccleſiaſtical Ambition, this will be their Conſolation, "that they were among the foremoſt of that noble Army of Martyrs who "introduced Liberty into the Wilds of America." I muſt be ſo free as to ſay that ſuch Expreſſions as theſe appear to me to be Nothing but the Smoke and Vapour, the mere Effluvia, of an enthuſiaſtick Furnace that burns within you; I mean not religious Enthuſiaſm, but an enthuſiaſtick Paſſion for poſthumous Reputation. Why muſt this inordinate Paſſion be ſet ſo very high above the Love of Riches? It is an Act of Judgment, I think, to truſt the high Offices of State in the Hands of ſober minded Men of great Property, rather than in the Hands of Men of no Property, inebriated with the Love of poſthumous Reputation. Why muſt a violent Ardour for ſuch future Honours, as thoſe of having a Place hereafter in the Temple of Liberty, and being enrolled among imaginary Martyrs, be eſteemed ſo much nobler than an Ambition for preſent Honours? The Love of Riches and preſent Honours, you will ſay, may be abuſed to wicked Purpoſes; ſo may a Rage for more airy Diſtinctions. Even poſthumous Reputation itſelf is but the Praiſe of Men, and will not always be confirmed by that ſimpleſt yet beſt and only irreverſible Eulogium, *well done thou good and faithful Servant.* Could we now call before us and examine all thoſe who have paſſed for Heroes, Demigods, and Gods (Sons of Liberty among the reſt) who have been adored in Temples of Liberty for a Succeſſion of Ages, I make no Doubt but ſome of them would give the Preference to thoſe Riches and Honours by which they were enabled to do Good while they lived, rather than to that Reputation which enabled them to do none after their Deceaſe; and others would be frank enough to confeſs that they owed all the divine Honours conferred upon them after their Interment to the Abundance of Miſchief which they accompliſhed before they expired. But, above all, why muſt Truth be the primary Object of him who is wrapt with ſuch viſionary Proſpects of Glory? One would rather expect to ſee thoſe Minds devoted to Truth that are of a cooler Conſtitution, and liable to no intemperate Emotions.

If I have made any involuntary Miſtakes, that are of Conſequence in conſidering that Variety of Matter which you have led me to conſider, I not only expect, but deſire, that you will hinder the unwary Reader from being impoſed upon; for I had rather forfeit any little Character I may have as a Reaſoner than be the Means of deceiving one Perſon, gentle or ſimple.

If I have taken any improper Liberty with you, I hope it may be excuſed, in Conſideration of the Trouble I have had to anſwer a Writer who ſeems to me to aim more at pulling down than building up, more at throwing the Points in Queſtion into Confuſion, for the Sake of Oppoſition, than at giving them a clear Diſcuſſion, for the Sake of Truth. I reſpect you for various good Qualities; but as a Plotter againſt the ſettled Government of the eſtabliſhed Church, to remove it and make Way for another, I cannot applaud you.

I am your very humble Servant.

JOHN CAMM.

A Liſt of RELICKS *to be ſeen in the Church of* Dobberan, *a Village of the Dutchy of* Mecklenburg, *ſituated two Miles from the* Baltick. *From* NUGENT'S *Travels through* Germany.

IN the Church of Dobberan are ſtill preſerved many of thoſe Relicks ſo much reſpected in Popiſh Times. They are ſhown now as a Curioſity, and a Mark of the Ignorance and Superſtition of former Ages. The Liſt of them is as follows.

1. A ſmall Quantity of Flax, which the Virgin Mary had for ſpinning.
2. A Bundle of Hay, which the three wiſe Men of the Eaſt had for their Cattle, and left behind them at Bethlehem.
3. A Bone of Ignatius Loyola, the Founder of the Jeſuits.
4. A Piece of poor Lazarus's Garment.
5. A Bone of St. Chriſtopher, and the firſt Joint of his Thumb.
6. The Shoulder Blade of the ſaid St. Chriſtopher.
7. A Piece of Linen Cloth, which the Virgin Mary wove with her own Hands.
8. A Piece of the Head belonging to the Fiſh mentioned in Tobit.
9. The Napkin which the Bridegroom made Uſe of at the Marriage in Cana of Galilee.
10. Some Bones of Mrs. Adams, Grandmother of an Abbot of Dobberan.
11. A Piece of Joſeph's Mantle which he left in the Hands of Potiphar's Wife when ſhe tempted him to lie with her.
12. A Hair of St. Jerome's Muſtachoes.
13. Part of Judas's Bowels, which guſhed out as he burſt aſunder.
14. The Sciſſors with which Dalilah cut off Sampſon's Hair.
15. A Piece of the Apron which the Butcher wore when he killed the Calf upon the Return of the Prodigal Son.
16. A Fragment of Chriſt's Winding Sheet.
17. One of the five ſmooth Stones which David put into his Bag when he went to encounter the Giant Goliah.
18. A Branch of the Tree on which Abſalom hung by the Hair.
19. The Stone with which Zipporah circumciſed her Child on the Road.
20. A Night Cap of the Virgin Mary, with ſome of the Bones of the holy Innocents ſlaughtered by Herod.
21. A Night Cap of the Infant Jeſus.
22. The Head of St. Thomas the Apoſtle.
23. The Head of St. Paul.
24. The Head of St. Peter.
25. A Piece of St. Peter's Fiſhing Net.

This is the whole Collection, which they preſerve with as much Care as if it contained a moſt valuable Treaſure. The Profeſſor told Mr. Nugent that one of the principal Relicks had been ſtolen in the laſt Century, and it was no leſs than a Quill of the Angel Gabriel's Wing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April* 17.

THE Enterprize formed by the new Pacha has not been attended with Succeſs, the Squadron which was charged with the Execution of it being returned to the Dardanelles without having performed any Thing, but on the contrary been obliged to retire with Loſs. Four Zebecks of that Squadron have entered the Port of the Iſle of Paros, to avoid falling into the Hands of the Ruſſians, who have cannonaded the Caſtle of that Iſland, into which Muſtapha is entered, at the Head of ſix or ſeven Hundred Men, to prevent the Ruſſians making a Deſcent there. Several Galliots and Half Galliots continually put to Sea from this Port, and a large Body of Horſe and Foot will ſoon march for the grand Army. In the mean Time the Cannoneers and Bombardiers are daily exerciſed by the Chevalier de Tott, who has formed a military School, to which the Grand Seignior, attended by the Sultan Selim, his Son, and the grand Officers of State, repair almoſt every Day. We are alſo continually caſting new Cannon, which are intended for the grand Army.

Frontiers of TURKEY, *April* 30. From Conſtantinople we learn that the Grand Seignior is exceedingly diſſatisfied with the ſlow Progreſs of building the new Men of War which he ordered to be conſtructed, but thoſe who have the Direction of them juſtify themſelves by ſaying that they are in Want of every Thing that is requiſite for the Purpoſe. The many Diſturbances that happened in that Capital has conſtrained the Sultan, and the Magiſtracy, to inflict heavy Pains on the Diſturbers of the Peace; ſuch as cutting off Hands, Noſes, and Ears, to ſerve as Examples of Terrour to others. The preſent Plan of Operations of the Grand Viziar is ſaid to be upon the defenſive only, and to cover the Turkiſh Countries on the other Side of the Danube; as Bulgaria, Romelia, &c. and alſo to re-enforce Siliſtria, Nicopolis, and Adrianople. It is aſſerted that he intends to put up his Head Quarters at Siliſtria, and obſerve and moleſt the Ruſſians by ſmall Detachments from his Camp; that in Caſe they ſhould attempt to croſs the River he then would fall upon them with all his Might, not doubting of a more ſucceſsful Iſſue than his Predeceſſors had beyond the Danube. In the mean Time, we hear that the Ruſſians continually croſs the River, and greatly diſtreſs the Turks, as very lately they burnt a large Magazine of Hay and Straw.

Borders of the DANUBE, *May* 22. We hear from Vienna that the expected Courier from Prince Lobkowits had arrived there from St. Peterſburg and brought with him the Anſwer to what the Prince had in Charge from his Court, to aſk a categorical Anſwer of her Ruſſian Imperial Majeſty reſpecting the farther Reſolution of the War againſt the Turks. It is ſaid that this Anſwer proves wholly ſatisfactory to the Court of Vienna, and it is ſaid to be conceived nearly in the following Words and Terms: "That although her Ruſſian Imperial Majeſty cannot well conceive what may have moved the Emperour not to allow carrying her victorious Army to either Side of the Danube, and there to purſue her Conqueſts, and that ſhe conceives, according to the Law of War, ſhe is at Liberty to attack her Enemies wherever ſhe meets with them, and yet even with more Right on their own Countries, without being obliged to give Account of it to any Body, however, to ſhow the great Regard ſhe pays to the Mediation of the Emperour, and how much ſhe venerates his Friendſhip, ſhe conſents, and will give Orders, that her Troops, &c. remain on this Side of the Danube, and they ſhould only act defenſively, and whatever they may undertake now ſhould be intended againſt Crim Tartary, &c." From ſuch a friendly Declaration, it is thought that the good Underſtanding would remain permanent; however, it is ſuppoſed that the Court of Peterſburg has other Deſigns in View, which at preſent are not to be penetrated. It is ſaid that the King of Pruſſia had alone been the Cauſe of this friendly Mediation; and that now, according to all Probability, the Conſequence of it will be Peace between Ruſſia and the Porte, the Conditions of which are not yet arrived.

From the Lower ELBE, *May* 25. Notwithſtanding we have been credibly informed that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had given Ear to the Repreſentations of Peace which were made to her by the Court of Vienna, ſo as to deſiſt from farther carrying on the military Operations againſt the Turks, yet a Report goes about here (which, with the particular Circumſtances that are told, makes it very probable) that forty Thouſand Ruſſians had croſſed the Danube, attacked the whole Camp of the Grand Viziar, and defeated him in ſuch a Manner that an incredible Multitude of Slain remained on the Field of Battle; and that the Grand Viziar was taken Priſoner, with many other great Officers.

LONDON, *June* 4.

SUNDAY Night, between eleven and twelve o'Clock, ſome common Proſtitutes knocked down a Gentleman at the End of Creed Lane, Ludgate Street, which fractured his Scull, and a great Quantity of Blood iſſued from the Wound. Before he could recover himſelf they rifled his Pockets, in which were three Guineas, ſome Silver, and a Handkerchief, and then ran off; but ſome People, hearing his Cries, came to his Aſſiſtance, purſued the Women, took two, and conducted them to the Compter. The Reſt made their Eſcape.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, *May* 28.

"Yeſterday Morning the grand Manœuvres of the Garriſon of this Place were finiſhed; but their End, contrary to all Expectation, was ſomewhat tragical, as one of the Captains of the Regiment of the Holland Guards was dangerouſly wounded in the Thigh by a Ball, which it is preſumed was diſcharged by a Soldier of the Regiment of the Swiſs Guards, and which, according to Appearances, was not deſigned for that Officer, but for the Duke of Wolfenbuttle, Field Marſhal, who was very near him. This Misfortune threw all the Officers into great Conſternation; the Retreat was immediately ordered to be beaten, and the Troops to be diſmiſſed, though they had not gone through Half their Manœuvres. The Prince of Orange, the Duke Field Marſhal, and all the Generals, are returned here ſorrowfully affected by this unhappy Adventure."

Extract of a Letter from Maryland, *April* 7.

"The Ardour of the Americans for a War with Spain is inexpreſſible, as they thereby promiſe themſelves the Riches of Mexico, and the whole of the Iſthmus of Darien, with all the Logwood Countries, and many other Advantages too numerous to be deſcribed in a Newſpaper."

June 5. Yeſterday Morning, at eleven o'Clock, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, to compliment him on its being the Anniverſary of his Birthday, but did not appear in the Drawing Room.

The foreign Miniſters yeſterday made a magnificent Appearance at Court; ſeveral of them having new Carriages, and their Domeſticks, in new Liveries, ſtriving to excel each other in the Magnificence of their Dreſſes and Equipages. His Serene Highneſs Prince Erneſt of Mecklenburg appeared in the Drawing Room, and received the Compliments of the Nobility on his Recovery from his Indiſpoſition.

The oldeſt Frequenter of St. James's does not recollect any Thing equal to the Splendour of the Court yeſterday, though the Indiſpoſition of her Majeſty furniſhed no great Hope that there would be an amazing Concourſe of Ladies. The general Expectation, however, was very much and very agreeably diſappointed; the Rooms were crowded with Ladies of the firſt Diſtinction, and Nothing could ſurpaſs the Profuſion of Diamonds exhibited on the Occaſion but the unſpeakable Attraction of the amiable Wearers.

Among the Ladies preſent, in Compliment to his Majeſty's Birthday, was the venerable Dutcheſs of Queenſberry, the illuſtrious Patroneſs of the celebrated Gay; the Dutcheſs of Hamilton, the Dutcheſs of Ancaſter, the Dutcheſs of Buccleugh, the Dutcheſs of Craiton, Lady Hertford and her three Daughters, Lady Harrington and her three Daughters, Lady Carliſle, Lady Newnham, Lady Melburne, and a Variety of others whom we have not Room to mention. Among the Gentlemen Lord North was the beſt dreſſed, though Prime Miniſter; and it is not a little remarkable, that Mr. Charles Fox had red Heels to his Shoes, though that Faſhion has been exploded above Half a Century.

The French Ambaſſadour's Houſe laſt Night was grandly illuminated in Honour of his Majeſty's Birthday, as were alſo ſeveral of the foreign Miniſters, the Manſion Houſe, Mr. Carr's and Adams's in Fleet Street, Mr. Ruſpini's, and the Star and Garter in Pallmall.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, Lord North, the Secretaries of State, and Lord Talbot, gave each grand Entertainments to the Nobility and foreign Miniſters in Honour of his Majeſty's Birthday.

Yeſterday the Preſident, and the reſt of the Royal Academicians, met at Somerſet Houſe, to celebrate his Majeſty's Birthday, where an elegant Entertainment was provided. After Dinner many loyal Healths were drank, and a Song compoſed on the Occaſion was ſung by one of the Members with univerſal Applauſe. The tranſparent Paintings which were exhibited laſt Year at the Royal Academy in Pallmall were removed to Somerſet Houſe, and placed on a Scaffolding built for that Purpoſe, over the great Gateway leading into the Palace, and cauſed a magnificent Appearance, to the great Pleaſure of a vaſt Concourſe of Spectators.

Between eleven and twelve the right Hand Side of the Painting at the Royal Academy took Fire, which, however, did not conſume the Whole, but only that Partition in which it began. It was extinguiſhed by a Perſon immediately going up and knocking that Part of the Scaffold to Pieces.

In the preſent Contentions between the Ruſſians and the Porte, it will appear that to form Articles of Accommodation is one Thing and to accede to them another; for ſo manifold are the Impediments to the Unanimity of the Parties, from their different ſolid Views and Intereſts, that there is much more Probability of their renewing Hoſtilities than of confirming an amicable League.

Private Letters from the Hague, juſt received, import that a capital Houſe in Amſterdam had lately failed in the Sum of one Million eight Hundred Thouſand Pounds, greateſt Part of which was Daniſh Property.

They write from Italy that on the 6th Ultimo a Shock of an Earthquake was felt at Torno; in one Place the Earth opened, and buried the greateſt Part of a Monaſtery.

A Letter from Spain ſays that the celebrated Bucarelli, late Governour of Buenos Ayres, is appointed Governour of Hiſpaniola, and is preparing to ſet off for that lucrative Department.

It is ſaid Advice has been received that four French Men of War, of eighty four Guns each, are now riding at ſingle Anchors in Baſque Road; in Conſequence of which four Ships of the Line are ordered from Portſmouth to cruiſe in the Bay of Biſcay, to watch their Motions.

To-morrow Evening will be debated at the Crown Tavern, Bow Lane, "Hath the preſent Diſpute between Meſſieurs Wilkes and Horne any immediate Connection with the publick Cauſe?"

If, ſays a Correſpondent, it be true that an effectual Method is diſcovered for rendering Sea Water freſh by Diſtillation, with little or no additional Expenſe of Fuel, why is a Diſcovery of ſo much Importance to Navigators kept a Secret? For if, as is reported, the Surgeon in the Navy who has brought this Proceſs to Perfection has fitted all the King's Ships which are lately gone upon foreign Voyages in a Manner ſuitable for furniſhing themſelves at all Times with good and wholeſome freſh Water at Sea, and the Experiment has been ſhown to many competent Judges, as well as the Lords of the Admiralty, and by them been highly approved, what Reaſon can there be for Adminiſtration not to make publick in the Gazette, or otherwiſe, the Whole of this Proceſs, taking Care to ſee that this Gentleman be given a ſuitable Reward? For if, as he obſerves, it was introduced on Board the Merchantmen, there can be no Doubt but it would ſoon become univerſal, and before the next Meeting of the Parliament (to whom this Matter, it ſeems, is left to be referred) many Lives may be preſerved, which otherwiſe may periſh at Sea, for Want of that moſt eſſential Support of Life.

A certain Governour, lately returned from the Eaſt Indies, was educated at a School in Hertfordſhire; and his Friends, at the Time of his quitting it, not being able to ſettle his Schooling with the Maſter, he remained for ſome Time unpaid. The Governour, mindful of this, on his Advancement and Succeſs in the Eaſt Indies, ſent his old Maſter a Preſent of five Hundred Pounds; and likewiſe deſired he would let his Son come over, that he might make ſome Proviſion for him. Yet this was but a Part of the Return he made; for on his Arrival lately in England he waited on his Maſter, and ſettled a Hundred Pounds a Year upon him during his Life.

Friday the elder Son of a Nobleman of this Kingdom went off for the North with Miſs K—— B——, of H——n C——t; a young Lady well known from the Attractions of the moſt elegant Figure, which has ſupplied the Deficiency of Fortune.

Saturday Morning died at Bath, of a Fit of Apoplexy, the Right Honourable Lord Strange, Son and Heir apparent of the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, and Member of Parliament for the ſame County.

June 7. Yeſterday a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry, of both Sexes, went to St. James's, to pay their congratulatory Compliments on the ſafe Delivery of the Queen, on which Occaſion they were all complimented with Cake and Caudle.

A Board of Treaſury was held yeſterday, at which Lord North preſided.

The ſame Day a Board of Trade was held at the Plantation Office, at which the Earl of Hillſborough preſided.

Cake and Caudle were diſtributed yeſterday to every genteel and decent looking Perſon that came to pay their Compliments at St. James's, on the Occaſion of the Birth of the new born Prince.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Northumberland gave a ſplendid Entertainment, at Sion Houſe; at which Lords Chatham, Temple, and Camden, with many other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Minority, were preſent.

The Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue will be reviewed by his Majeſty to-morrow Morning on Wimbledon Common, and the ſecond Regiment of Foot Guards on Blackheath on Monday.

The Spaniſh and French Ambaſſadours were both at the Review yeſterday, but his Majeſty took but little Notice of either.

We are aſſured, from very good Authority, that Lord Bute was not at the Drawing Room laſt Tueſday.

Yeſterday the farther Hearing of the Licentiates and College of Phyſicians came on before the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, when, after a long Argument by the Counſel, and a very learned Speech from Lord Mansfield, it was given in Favour of the College.

It is amazing that a People like the Engliſh, whoſe very Being depends upon Commerce, ſhould ſuffer Luxury, and the heavy Load of Taxes, to ruin the Manufactures at home, and turn the Balance of foreign Trade ſo much againſt them.

The following Anſwer was returned by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor to the Addreſs of the Gentlemen of the Town of Lynn.

To the Gentlemen of the Corporation of the Town of LYNN.

Gentlemen,

I think myſelf greatly honoured by your late Approbation of my publick Conduct, and deſire you will accept the ſincereſt Thanks which Gratitude can inſpire. A juſt Senſe of the Obligations I owe to the People in general, both in my magiſterial and parliamentary Capacity, hath always induced me faithfully to exert my Abilities in Defence of their Rights, againſt every Attempt to leſſen or deſtroy them; and I can aſſure you, Gentlemen, that no Motives whatever ſhall, at any Time, diſſuade me from following that Rule of ſtrict Integrity, and impartial Juſtice, which my Situation indiſpenſably requires.

I have the Honour to remain,

LONDON, Gentlemen, with the trueſt Reſpect,

May 28, 1771. Your obliged humble Servant,

BRASS CROSBY.

A Correſpondent ſays, why ſhould it be thought ſurpriſing that Mr. Wilkes ſhould be uneaſy to have his Deſigns laid open to publick View, by the Repreſentation of Jane Shore? It may be ſuppoſed he felt on the Occaſion like the King in Hamlet, on having his Villainy repreſented before his Eyes. If this was not Mr. Wilkes's Caſe, inſtead of being ſore he would have been eaſy, and ſaid, "Let the galled Jade wince, my Withers are unwrung."

An Evening Paper ſays the following Intelligence is authentick, and comes from the beſt Authority: "The Beginning of laſt Month there arrived at the Court of Madrid no fewer than ten Expreſſes, from Verſailles, in one Day. The King was ſent for from his Palace, about twenty Miles from Madrid, and the Grand Council continued ſitting all Day. The next Morning a Report was current through Madrid that his Catholick Majeſty had given Orders for fifteen Thouſand Infantry, and four Thouſand Horſe, to prepare themſelves for ſetting out for France with the utmoſt Expedition, to prevent a Revolution in that Kingdom. We ſince hear that the ſaid Troops are now getting ready for the above Purpoſe."

We hear that a Gentleman of Caitle Street, Leiceſter Fields, has had the Advice of Counſel, and intends to indict a Governour who is building a Houſe in the ſame Street for making Choice of his Neighbour's Door, inſtead of his own, to lay a Nuiſance of the firſt Magnitude before.

The Theatre Royal in Edinburgh is the Property of Mr. Roſs, who built it. He purchaſed the Patent three Years ago; but upon the unlucky Accident of the Bridge falling, which made a Communication from the old Town to the Theatre, Mr. Roſs let it to Mr. Foote for three Years. Mr. Foote played there laſt Winter; but not chooſing to return, he has let the two Years he has in it to ſome Perſons who have engaged Mr. Digges as an Actor and Manager.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, *June* 2.

"The Surveyor of the Navy, and one of the Commiſſioners, are arrived here, to examine into the State of the naval Affairs in the Weſt. All the Workmen in the ſeveral Branches of Buſineſs are to be ſtrictly interrogated whether they are Freemen of Boroughs, or their Friends ſuch, whom they voted for at the laſt Election, whether they are young Men or married, and how many Children they have; which makes it probable that there will be a Diſcharge of ſome ſoon. Admirals Rodney and Spry have their Flags flying in the Sound."

Yeſterday Evening, at Half after ſeven, a Gentleman on Horſeback, followed by his Servant on another Horſe, with a Portmanteau behind him, were ſtopped at the Turnpike near the Obeliſk in St. George's Fields by two Men who had rode with them thirty Miles, called themſelves Cuſtomhouſe Officers, and inſiſted on ſearching the Portmanteau, declaring that they had Information of its containing ſmuggled Goods. The Gentleman refuſed to open it till he alighted at his Inn, where he would moſt readily ſatisfy them. They then forcibly cut it from behind the Servant, and were going to ſtrike both Maſter and Man for endeavouring to prevent their Violence. They took the Portmanteau into the Turnpike Houſe, and cut it open; but after a moſt minute Search, Nothing but the Gentleman's Clothes and Linen appeared to be there. The Number of Attendants, who were by this Time pretty numerous, gave a Huzza of Satisfaction; upon which the other Officer, who ſat on his Horſe without the Houſe, clapped Spurs to his Sides and galloped off. The Gentleman's Servant purſued him, and at Newington came ſo near him that the Fellow jumped off his Horſe and made his Eſcape through a Houſe; upon which the Servant ſeized his Horſe, and lodged it with a Conſtable. The other Man was taken before a Juſtice, to be dealt with according to Law; it being a capital Felony even for an Officer of the Cuſtoms to ſeize a Portmanteau on the Highway, or any other Convenience of the Kind, before the Perſon it belongs to alights.

Wedneſday Afternoon two young Men, Shopmen to a great Tradeſman in Bond Street, were brought before Sir John Feilding for defrauding their Maſter. On Examination, it appeared that they had carried on their clandeſtine Dealings for a conſiderable Time, to the Prejudice of their Maſter, in immenſe Sums of Money. They were immediately committed to Newgate.

Yeſterday Morning, before five o'Clock, one Collins, belonging to the firſt Regiment of Guards, dropped down dead on the Parade in St. James's Park; he has left two Children, and a Wife big with a third. Report was made of the Accident to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter before the Review began, and it is hoped Something for the Fatherleſs and Widow will be done.

A Nobleman, who lately wrote to Lord Bute on the Subject of his Return, informed his Lordſhip that the publick Prints were again preparing to attack him, and that the People of England would never ſuffer him to live among them quietly. "I know that too well, my dear "Friend, (replied the Earl, in his ſucceeding Letter) but ſurely they can "have no Objection to my dying quietly among them, I deſire no farther "Favour at their Hands; though I doubt not, when the Rage of Party "has ſubſided, that they will be convinced I could have no Intereſt in "being their intentional Enemy."

The Death of General Wolfe, a Picture at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, by Mr. Weſt, is ſaid to be purchaſed by Lord Groſvenor for ſix Hundred Guineas, a Circumſtance highly honourable to the Britiſh Artiſts. [*Mr. Weſt is a Native of Pennſylvania.*]

NEWCASTLE, *June* 1. On Monday laſt, at a very numerous Meeting of the Company at Barber Surgeons Hall, it was unanimouſly reſolved, "that no Donation, Preſent, or Money, ſhould be, directly or indirectly, accepted for the Purpoſe of an Entertainment, or to any other Purpoſe, from any Candidate whatever, on any future Election for Members of Parliament, either previous or ſubſequent to the Election;" and the ſame was entered into the Books of the Company. It was obſerved, that though our preſent Delegates had been as honourably elected, for ſeveral ſucceſſive Parliaments, as any in the Kingdom, and at as little Expenſe too, yet it has been a Cuſtom with them, jointly, to give an Entertainment at the different Halls after the Election; a Cuſtom which, it is hoped, will be diſcontinued for the future, eſpecially as ſeveral Companies have already, and it is thought the reſt, at leaſt all the petitioning Companies (a great Majority of the Whole) will come into the ſame laudable Reſolution, in Order to diſcountenance Venality and Corruption, in every Shape, on ſuch important Occaſions.

To the AUTHOR of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

Homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt quam ſalutem hominibus dando. TULLY.

SIR, PAISLEY, *March* 1771.

IN paſſing through a Village, ſome Weeks ago, I met a Burial; and as there appeared a more than ordinary Concern upon every Countenance, when I had got a little farther on I ſtopped, to inquire who the dead Perſon was. Sir, ſaid the Man of whom I inquired, the Corpſe you juſt now met is that of a young Man about five and twenty, the only Son of a poor Woman in this Neighbourhood, who has been for three Years confined to her Bed with a Cancer in her Breaſt, and to whom this worthy young Man was a moſt careful and affectionate Nurſe. While every Body beſides heard of his Death with the utmoſt Concern, his Mother alone ſeemed unaffected: Diſciplined in Affliction, and entirely reſigned to the Will of God, ſhe wiſhfully liſtened to hear his laſt Groan, and ſaid, with an Air of Triumph and Satisfaction, "now, my dear Child, it is over! "thou art happy! a few more painful Days and we ſhall meet again."

The poor Woman's Words were ſo feelingly expreſſed that I found myſelf too much intereſted to proceed upon my Journey without aſking a few more Queſtions. I was told that the Woman's Huſband, who had been dead about five Years, had rented a ſmall Farm; that by the Overflowing of a River in Harveſt, and ſeveral other unavoidable Accidents, he had fallen in Arrear to his Maſter, who had ſeized upon his All, turned his Family out of Doors, and made a conſiderable Advantage by letting his Poſſeſſion to another; that the poor Man, endeavouring to ſave his Corns, had been ſo much in wet Clothes that he had catched a ſevere Cold, which, being neglected, ended in a Conſumption, and in about a Year after put an End to all his Sorrows; that for ſome Time before his Father's Death the young Man had been in the Service of a Farmer, which he then quitted, with Conſent, and very cheerfully laid out Part of the little Money he had ſaved in burying his Parent; that he had ever ſince lived with his Mother, by the moſt painful Induſtry ſupported her in Diſtreſs, and modeſtly declined the Aid of any publick Charity; that as he could not leave the poor Woman alone, and take a conſtant Service, he uſually hired himſelf out as a Threſher, at ſo much the Boll, to the neighbouring Farmers; and that he might be the more at Leiſure to attend his Mother throughout the Day, he uſed to do his Work early in the Morning, while ſhe ſlept; and finally, that about ten Days ago he had been ſeized with a violent Fever, which had put an End to his valuable Life.

I cannot expreſs the Effect which this ſhort Converſation had upon my Spirits: The Cruelty of the Landlord, the Duty and Affection of the Son, the exemplary Piety and Reſignation of the Mother, by Turns engroſſed all my Mind. Many fine Seats which I paſſed that Day appeared not only Objects of Indifference, but even of Terrour. Perhaps, ſaid I to myſelf, the Proprietor of that ſuperb Structure lives in Luxury and Diſſipation, while many of his Dependents, like this poor Woman, languiſh in Poverty and Sickneſs. Perhaps even now his mercileſs Steward is exacting the laſt Farthing from ſome poor Man, while his Wife and helpleſs Children, drowned in Tears, witneſs the ſhocking Scene. O God! that thy Creature Man, whoſe chief Glory and Happineſs is to imitate thy boundleſs Goodneſs and Compaſſion, ſhould ſo totally forget his own Dependence, and ſo much debaſe the Dignity of his Nature! Beaſts of Prey deſtroy only to ſatisfy the irreſiſtible Call of Hunger; but Man, more cruel than theſe, though ſated with a Superabundance of all good Things, wantonly deprives the Poor of his Subſiſtence. How miſerable the Man who thinks, and acts, and lives, but for himſelf! whoſe Heart is a Stranger to the godlike Pleaſure of doing good, and who never felt the unutterable Joy of making a human Being happy!

What owe ye not, ye little minded Great, to the Bounty of Providence! Ye live in the warm Sunſhine of God's Favour; and will ye, for a ſmall Matter, of no Sort of Conſequence when added to your Heap, conſign a wretched Family to Miſery and Ruin? Your pampered Servants would abhor the frugal Meal of many a poor Family. And ſhall the Iron Hand of Oppreſſion deprive them of that poor Pittance? Where are your Fathers? Where are the Oppreſſors of former Ages? *Dead, forgotten out of Mind.* REMEMBER! he was a wiſe Man who ſaid, "an Eſtate may be haſtily gotten at the Beginning, but the End thereof ſhall not be bleſſed."

Excellent young Man! well haſt thou diſcharged the Duty of a Son! thy Piety hath been honoured with an early Reward. How invincible the Force of genuine Piety! it rejoiceth in Tribulation, and is not to be moved by the ſevereſt Trials. This poor Woman could loſe ſo dear a Son without a Pang, could ſee herſelf left alone in the World without complaining, conſcious that ſhe was the Care of Providence, perſuaded that "it ſhall be well with the Righteous."

Theſe, Sir, are ſome of the Reflections that occurred to me upon this affecting Incident, which is deeply imprinted upon my Mind, and of which I hope I ſhall be the better all the Days of my Life. While I muſt think of the unfeeling Oppreſſor with a Mixture of Horrour and Contempt, I would with great Pleaſure do Juſtice to the generous and humane Landlord; who, as he knows himſelf liable to a Thouſand Accidents, is ever ready to commiſerate the Misfortunes of his poor Tenants, and who had much rather loſe Something of his Right by an honeſt poor Man than ruin him. Many ſuch there have been; and ſuch, thank God, there ſtill are. Let Muſhrooms of yeſterday, by cunning and lucky Hits raiſed to Affluence, ſqueeze and harraſs their Dependents; but let not the Honour of ancient and reſpectable Families be ſtained by ſuch mean Practices.

Would to God that the Repreſentatives of all ſuch would conſider themſelves in the ſame Light that the reſt of Mankind commonly ſee them. There is a Kind of Faſcination in Greatneſs and Titles, which operates unſeen and at a Diſtance, and obtrudes upon us the Ideas of Dignity of Sentiment and Benevolence of Heart. When upon a nearer View, and more intimate Knowledge, we find this to be the real Character of a great Man, what a diſtinguiſhed Place does he hold in our Heart! Virtues, amiable in themſelves, acquire an additional Luſtre reflected from high Stations; and the Influence of one, or a few ſuch great Men, has been felt and acknowledged through a whole County.

On the contrary, how are we ſhocked to find the Soul of a Clown in the Breaſt of a Man of Quality! the ſame Ruſticity of Manners, the ſame Indelicacy of Sentiment, the ſame mercenary Views, and the ſame ſordid Attention to the meaneſt Trifles. Can we help execrating the Abſurdity of Cuſtom which obligeth us to addreſs ſuch a low Being in the Style of *Right Honourable?* How grating muſt it be to a Man of Senſe to pay even an outward Reſpect to ſo mean a Character? If inſtead of the Hoſpitality which diſtinguiſhed the Great of former Ages we ſee another living in the moſt ſordid and penurious Manner, his Gates conſtantly ſhut, his Poultry and Proviſions ſent to Market, his Servants upon ſhort Allowance, and even the hungry Beggar defrauded of his Due, what muſt we think? Can we reſpect ſuch a Character? Will it compenſate for all this Indecorum that the little minded Lord of unbounded Acres is a ſober Man, an excellent Farmer, and a good Judge of Cattle; a Bank upon which every Profligate may freely draw who haſtes to part with the Inheritance of his Fathers? No, ſurely; with every common Virtue, with every plebeian Accompliſhment, and poſſeſſed of the Wealth of both Indies, ſuch a One would be mean and poor in the Eſteem of a generous-minded Man.

We have many traditional Stories of Kings and great Men travelling *incog.* and converſing with the lower Ranks of People. I ſhall conclude this Letter with one which is literally true, and happened about the Beginning of this Century, within a few Miles of Shrewſbury.

The Earl of Bradford, a Man of a moſt benevolent Diſpoſition, uſed frequently to walk alone, and in a plain Dreſs, to the Diſtance of ſeveral Miles from his own Houſe; and as he often fell in with Country People ignorant of his Quality, he freely converſed with them upon ſuch Subjects as occaſionally occurred. One Day, in his Walk, he met with a Country Lad whiſtling along the road, with a Bundle a Bruſhwood upon his Back. Where do you live, my Lad? ſaid his Lordſhip. Not a grete Wey off, ſaid the Fellow; may be a Mile and a Half, Something better, farther on. Do you carry Bruſhwood ſo far? So far, Meiſter! ay, and glad to get it too. Who do you live with? I ſuppoſe you are too young to be married? Ay, Meiſter, too young by a grete Deel I lives with my own Mother, at the farther End of yon eer Common. Your Mother is a Widow then? Ay, God help her, has been a Widow a Matter of ſeven Years. Has the more Children beſides you? More than me, Meiſter! ay marry has ſhe, five beſides, not reckoning three that are dead. Whoſe Eſtate do you live upon? Be ſure upon Lord Bradfurth's, who has a Deel of Land all hereabouts. And pray what Farm has your Mother? What Rent does ſhe pay my Lord? But a ſmall Farm, Meiſter, a Matter of three Acres, and the Liberty of two Cows upon the Common; the Rent be ſeven Crowns. You provide Fuel for the Family, and three or four of your Brothers or Siſters beg? Beg, Meiſter! you are plagily miſtaken; Mother ſays it is a Shame for Folks to beg who can do ow't for themſelves. No, Meiſter, Mother refuſed ten Shillings from the Parſon laſt Eaſter, and ſaid while ſhe was able to work with her Hands ſhe would not eat the Bread of other poor Folks who were unable to help themſelves. Why, Friend, your Mother can't keep ſix Children, of which you, perhaps, are the eldeſt, upon the Profits of ſo ſmall a Farm. I am the eldeſt, Meiſter, by a Year two Months and five Days, though I am not ſixteen till the 27th of October. As to the Matter of how ſhe keeps us off the Pariſh, be ſure it is by Care and hard Labour, and, to ſpeak the Truth, with all that there is enough to do; but Mother is a notable Woman, early up, and conſtantly at Work. The three youngeſt are Girlis, whom ſhe has taught to do Something at home; and I and t'other two Lads are commonly employed, for ſuch Things as we are able, by the neighbouring Farmers. And ſo you make a Shift to live very comfortably? Ay, ay, Meiſter, content with our poor Station. Thank God, we have had our Health very well ſince Father died, all but the youngeſt Lad, who had the Smallpox, the Meaſles, and a ſevere Fever, all in one Year. This, with the Loſs of a good Cow, which died in calving, reduced us very much, and made Mother fall ſhort in two Years Rent. No Shame, I hope, Meiſter; there are many poor Folks beſides wee. No Shame at all, my Lad; an honeſt Mind, and Contentment, is above all Riches. But tell me, did my Lord inſiſt upon the full Payment of your Mother's Rent after theſe Misfortunes? My Lord, God bleſs his honourable Lordſhip, does not know that there be ſuch Folks upon Earth as wee. No, no, Meiſter, it is the Steward who takes Account of the Rents; and, as the Saying is, when the Steward is warm he cares not who bees cold. I do not ſay, for all that, Meiſter, that my Lord's Steward is a hard Man; had Mother been able to pay her Rent be ſure he would not have troubled us, but as ſhe could not pay he took our two Cows at Midſummer. Both your Cows! Ay, both, Meiſter; only Mother got in ten Shillings that were ever Payment. How have you been able to live without your Cows? Why, Meiſter, as the Saying is, Folks muſt live while they have Days. Be ſure we lives the worſe a grete Deel, for while we had Cows none in the World lived better; Mother has a rare Hand at MILKISTY-WILLIAMS, and we commonly had it twice a Week, ſometimes oftener, to encourage the Girlis to mind their Work. MILKISTY-WILLIAMS! pray what is that? Doan't you know that, Meiſter! Indeed I do not. Then let me tell you, that you doan't know what good Living is. Why, Meiſter, MILKISTY-WILLIAMS is ſweet Milk mixed with a little Water, boiled up with a Handful of Oatmeal, a little Salt, and ſome Slices of brown Bread added to it. I remember it yet! MILKISTY-WILLIANS is a Diſh for a King.

My Lord was ſo much affected with this ſimple Account of contented Poverty, that, unable to carry the Converſation longer on, he ſtruck off at a croſs Road and took the higheſt Way home; nor did he hurt the poor Lad's Delicacy by offering him Money.

The Steward was immediately called, and aſked whether he knew ſuch a Woman. He acknowledged that he did. My Lord next aſked, whether at ſuch a Time he had ſeized upon her two Cows for Arrears of Rent. This alſo was acknowledged. Upon which my Lord, with a Sharpneſs and Severity very unuſual to him, reprimanded him for his over Zeal in his Service; and greatly ſaid, "if I cannot afford to loſe a little by the "Widow and the Fatherleſs I will retrench my Expenſes that I may. "Mr. Steward, you are forthwith to replace the poor Woman's two "Cows; if they are ſold, let two of mine be ſent in Place of them, and "I order that while ſhe lives you don't exact one Penny of Rent from "her. I will have an Eye to her Children myſelf."

Were all great Men thus to diſtinguiſh themſelves, by acts of Benevolence to worthy Objects, what Reverence and Reſpect would they not draw upon themſelves! what Bleſſings would they not be to their Country! How would ſuch a faithful Diſcharge of their Stewardſhip in this World fit and qualify them for higher Truſts, and more diſtinguiſhed Glories, in the next.

The extraordinary Hiſtory of BIANCA, *a* Venetian *Lady.*

ABOUT the End of the fifteenth Century, Thomas Buonaventuri, a young Man of Florence, of a creditable Family, but without Fortune, went to live with a Merchant of the ſame Country, who had ſettled at Venice. The Merchant's Houſe was over againſt the back Door of one that belonged to a noble Venetian, whoſe Name was Barthelemi Capello. In the Houſe of Capello there was a young Lady of great Beauty, whoſe Name was Bianca. She was watched with great Circumſpection, but Buonaventuri frequently ſaw her at the Window. He had not the leaſt Hope of a nearer Interview, yet by a natural and almoſt neceſſary Impulſe he did all that could be done in ſuch Circumſtances to amuſe her and expreſs the Paſſion with which ſhe had inſpired him. He was young and amiable, ſhe very ſoon ceaſed to be indifferent; and, after a long Negotiation, the Particulars of which are not related, the Lovers found Means to accompliſh their Wiſhes. Bianca went every Night, after the Family were retired and aſleep, to the Chamber of Buonaventuri in the Merchant's Houſe, by Means of the little back Door, which ſhe left a-jar, and by which ſhe returned before Day, without being ſeen by any Body.

After this had continued ſome Time, Cuſtom made her leſs cautious, and one Night ſhe ſtaid with her Lover till the Morning was farther advanced than uſual. It happened that a Baker's Boy, who, according to the Cuſtom of the Country, was taking Bread from a neighbouring Houſe to carry it to the Oven, perceived the little back Door, by which Bianca had come out, to be a-jar, and, ſuppoſing it to have been left open by Accident, ſhut it.

The young Lady came a few Minutes afterwards, and found it faſt; in the Conſternation and Diſtreſs which this Accident produced, ſhe returned to the Houſe ſhe had juſt quitted, and, knocking ſoftly at the Door, was let in by her Lover, to whom ſhe related what had happened. Gratitude and Love inſtantly determined him to ſacrifice every Thing to her Safety, and he immediately quitted his Situation, and retired with the Lady to the Houſe of another Florentine, where they remained hidden with the utmoſt Care and Precaution, till they found an Opportunity of eſcaping to Florence.

At Florence he had a little Houſe in Via Larga, near St. Mark's, and over againſt a Convent of Nuns of the Order of St. Catherine. To this

little Dwelling he retired with his Wife, and lived ſome Time in great Privacy, for Fear the Republick of Venice ſhould, at the Solicitations of Capello, cauſe him to be purſued.

Francis Maria, the Great Duke of Tuſcany at this Time, was a Native of France, the Son of Coſmo the firſt, and father of Mary de Medicis. He had married Jane of Auſtria, Daughter of the Emperour Ferdinand, Widow of the King of Hungary. She was a Princeſs of high Eſtimation; but, being at this Time paſt her Youth, the Duke neglected her for other Women. One of the Officers of his Court was the Confidant of his Pleaſures, who had a Wife not leſs zealous to render herſelf uſeful than himſelf.

The Arrival of the fair Venetian was known in Florence, and the Rumour of her Adventure, and her Beauty, excited a ſtrong Deſire in the Duke to ſee her, to which the great Privacy of her Life contributed not a little. He uſed every Day to walk before the Houſe to which ſhe had retired, and, as ſhe had no Amuſement but looking out of the Window, it was not long before his Curioſity was gratified; ſhe was indeed Half veiled, but he ſaw enough to judge of her Beauty, of which he became violently enamoured.

His Confidant, perceiving his Paſſion to be unſurmountable, began to concert Meaſures for the Gratification of it, and engaged his Wife to aſſiſt in the Project. The Misfortunes which Bianca had already ſuffered, and thoſe to which ſhe was ſtill expoſed, gave this good Woman a Pretence to inſinuate that ſhe had Something of Importance to communicate to her, and for that Purpoſe invited her to Dinner. Buonaventuri was ſome Time in Suſpenſe whether he ſhould ſuffer Bianca to accept the Invitation; but the Rank of the Lady, and the Need in which he ſtood in Protection, at length got the better of his Caution and Doubts. Bianca was received with the moſt flattering Kindneſs and Attention; ſhe was prevailed upon to relate the Story of her Diſtreſs, and was heard with an Appearance of the moſt tender Concern. Obliging Offers were made her, and preſſed with ſo generous a Friendſhip that ſhe could not refuſe to accept of ſome Preſents from the Lady.

The Duke, informed of the Succeſs of the firſt Viſit, hoped that he might be preſent at the ſecond. Another Invitation was immediately ſent to Bianca; and after new Marks of Eſteem and Regard, new Pity of her Misfortunes, and new Praiſes of her Beauty, ſhe was aſked if ſhe had no Deſire to make her Court to the Grand Duke, who, on his Part, was impatient to become acquainted with her, having already found an Opportunity to ſee and admire her. Bianca had not Fortitude or Virtue to forego this new Honour; which, though ſhe at firſt affected to refuſe, her crafty Seducer diſcovered by her Eyes that ſhe wiſhed to be urged to accept. Juſt at this Criſis it was contrived that the Grand Duke ſhould come in, without any Appearance of Deſign; and Bianca was charmed with the Modeſty of his Addreſs, the Warmth of his Praiſe, and the Liberality of his Offers. Other Viſits ſucceeded, and a Familiarity inſenſibly came on; ſome Preſents, which ſhe could not refuſe from her Sovereign, improved the Duke's Advantage, and the Huſband himſelf did not think it prudent to break a Connection which might be at once innocent and advantageous. The Duke was not likely to ſtop ſhort in ſo good a Road; he gained new Influence over the Wife, by advancing the Huſband; and at laſt accompliſhed his Wiſhes, ſo much to the Satisfaction of all Parties, that, as the Italians expreſs it, he, and Bianca, and Buonaventuri, made a *triangulo equilatero*. The Huſband ſoon became familiar with his new Condition, and removed with his Wife to a Houſe in the fine Street that leads to a Bridge over the Arno, called Trinity Bridge. Buonaventuri ſolaced himſelf for the Loſs of Bianca, by forming new Connections, and aſſociated with the Nobility of the Country; but a Change of Fortune, ſo ſudden and ſo great, rendered him inſolent, overbearing, and preſumptuous, even in his Behaviour to the Duke himſelf, and created him ſo many Enemies that he was at length aſſaſſinated near the Bridge that led to his Houſe.

The Duke and his new Miſtreſs were not much afflicted at this Accident; ſhe totally loſt her Reſerve and Timidity, and appeared in publick with a magnificent Equipage, ſetting Honour and Shame at Defiance.

Jane, the Grand Dutcheſs, was extremely mortified at the Conduct of her Huſband, and provoked by the Pride of her Rival; yet ſhe ſuppreſſed both her Grief and Reſentment, which, however, ſecretly ſubverted her Conſtitution, and at Length put an End to her Life.

The Death of the Grand Dutcheſs opened new Views to the Ambition of Bianca, who had acquired an Aſcendency over the Duke which rendered him wholly ſubſervient to her Will, and ſhe now exerted all her Art to induce him to marry her. The Cardinal Ferdinand de Medicis, who was next Heir to the Dukedom, if his Brother died without Iſſue, oppoſed this Marriage in vain; and Bianca, in a ſhort Time, became Grand Dutcheſs of Tuſcany.

After ſome Time ſhe became very deſirous of a Child, who might ſucceed the Grand Duke in his Dominions. She cauſed Maſſes to be ſaid, and Aſtrologers to be conſulted; but theſe, and many other Expedients, proving ineffectual, ſhe reſolved to feign a Pregnancy, and introduce a ſpurious Child, of which ſhe would at leaſt have the Honour. To aſſiſt her in the Execution of this Project, ſhe applied to a Cordelier of the Monaſtery of Ogni Sancti, who readily undertaking the Affair, ſhe feigned tranſient Sickneſs, Nauſeas, and other Symptoms of Pregnancy, took to her Bed, received the Compliments of the Court, and the Duke himſelf expreſſed great Satisfaction upon ſo happy an Event.

Her pretended Reckoning being up, ſhe ſuddenly alarmed her People in the Middle of the Night, complained of Labour Pains, and inquired impatiently for her Confeſſor.

The Cardinal, who ſuſpected the Artifices of his Siſter in Law, had her ſo diligently watched that he knew all her Motions. As ſoon as he was informed that her Confeſſor was ſent for, he repaired to her Antichamber, in which he walked to and fro, repeating his Breviary. The Dutcheſs hearing he was there, ſent him a Meſſage entreating that he would retire, becauſe ſhe could not bear that he ſhould hear the Cries which might be forced from her by her Pains. The Cardinal anſwered, let her Highneſs think only of her own Buſineſs, as I do of mine. As ſoon as the Confeſſor arrived, the Cardinal ran to him, crying out welcome, welcome, my dear Father, the Grand Dutcheſs is in Labour, and has great Need of your Aſſiſtance. At the ſame Time catching him in his Arms, and embracing him, he perceived a jolly Boy juſt born, which the good Father had got in his Sleeve. He inſtantly took the Child from him, and cried out loud enough to be heard by the Dutcheſs, "God be praiſed, the Princeſs is happily delivered of a Son," at the ſame Time ſhowing him to all that were preſent.

The Grand Dutcheſs, enraged, almoſt to Diſtraction, at this Inſult and Diſappointment, determined to be revenged on the Cardinal; and the Grand Duke, whoſe Paſſion had ſuffered no Abatement, ſoon gave her an Opportunity.

They were all three on a Country Party at Poggio a'Caino, and eat at the ſame Table. The Cardinal was extremely fond of Blanc Manger, and the Dutcheſs procured ſome that was mixed with Poiſon, and had it ſerved up. The Cardinal, who had many Spies about her, was informed of it; he ſat down at Table, however, as uſual, but, notwithſtanding the moſt preſſing Solicitations of the Dutcheſs, he would not touch the Blanc Manger. Well, ſaid the Duke, if the Cardinal will not eat it, I will, and immediately took ſome on his Plate. The Dutcheſs, not being able to prevent his eating it, without diſcovering her Crime, perceived herſelf to be undone for ever; and, to avoid the Reſentment of her Brother in Law, the Cardinal, ſhe eat the Remainder of the poiſoned Diſh herſelf, and both ſhe and her Huſband died together, on the 21ſt of October 1587. The Cardinal ſucceeded to the Dukedom by the Name of Ferdinand I. and reigned till 1608.

ANECDOTE.

THE Anecdote of Marſhal Wade's Snuff-box puts me in Mind of the following Incident, which happened ſome few Years ago in Rome. A very genteel Company, conſiſting of above a Hundred Perſons, was aſſembled at Cardinal Alberetti's. At one of the Card Tables a Gentleman loſt a Snuff-box, moſt curiouſly ſet with Diamonds. He aſked the Gentlemen at the ſame Table if they had ſeen it, but was anſwered in the negative; he therefore applied to the Cardinal, who ordered the Doors of the Aſſembly Room to be ſhut, and told the Company none muſt be offended, but that no One ſhould depart till the Snuff-box was found. On which another Cardinal, who was preſent, ſaid, perhaps the Perſon who has taken the Box did it in a Frolick, and, being taxed ſo ſeriouſly, is aſhamed to reſtore it; let therefore the Candles be all extinguiſhed, let the Company keep ſtanding, and let the Perſon who has taken the Box replace it on one of the Tables. This was agreed to. When the Light was brought in the Box was found, and the Harmony of the Company reſtored.

NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 5.

FROM Stratfield, in Connecticut, we have the following melancholy Account. "Sunday laſt, the 28th of July, a ſmall Shower came up about the Time People were gathering together for publick Worſhip in this Place, and it rained very moderately, with but little Thunder, for about the Space of an Hour. About a Quarter of an Hour before twelve o'Clock, the Lightning, in a moſt terrible Manner, ſtruck the new Steeple, at the large Ball, ſundry Feet below the Spindle. The Vane, Spindle, and King Poſt, do not appear to be damaged. It appears to have ſtruck about the Ball, which is torn to Pieces, and to a conſiderable Diſtance. It then deſcended in various Directions down ſundry of the Raſters, ſhivering them to Pieces, and then ſeized ſome of the Poſts of the Steeple, which it likewiſe greatly ſhivered, together with the Braces, Laths, and Shingles, that were in its Way down to the Bottom. When it was oppoſite to the lower Windows, ſome Branches of it turned into the Houſe, tore up Part of the Floor, and ſhivered ſome of the Seats. As the Houſe was pretty full of People, much the greater Part of them, eſpecially in the lower Part of it, perceived a great and ſenſible Shock, ſundry were knocked down; but it is ſuppoſed they all are likely to recover, except JOHN BURR, Eſquire, and Mr. DAVID SHERMAN, who were ſtruck dead on the Spot, as they were ſtanding in their Pews, adjoining to the Windows near the Poſts of the Houſe. The Report was like heavy Cannon, only ſharper; and there was no hard Thunder, neither before or after, in this or the adjacent Places. The Reverend Mr. Roſs was preaching from theſe Words, *Theſe all died in Faith*; and had but juſt illuſtrated the Weakneſs and Frailty of Mankind, and the Certainty of Death by Sickneſs, or ſudden unexpected Providence, and proceeding to ſhow what it is to die in Faith, when the Steeple was ſtruck, and he himſelf partly knocked down, and the whole Aſſembly thrown into ſuch terrible Conſternation as is better imagined than deſcribed. As the Thunder ſeems to have been in a Direction from weſt to eaſt, ſome of the firſt Conjectures are that the Steeple has been probably a Means, under God, of preſerving the Houſe, and the Lives of many. The two Gentlemen who were killed have left moſt mournful Widows, and Families of ſmall Children; and their Death is a heavy Loſs to the Society, as well as to their particular Families and Friends. As they were moved in ſuch a ſudden and ſurpriſing Manner, had extenſive Connections, and were reſpected and beloved in general, their Funerals were attended by many Magiſtrates and Miniſters of the neighbouring Towns and Societies, and the greateſt Concourſe of People ever known in this Place.

On Thurſday the 25th of July, at the Inferiour Court held at Boſton, came on the Trial of the Cauſe between the Honourable James Otis, Eſquire, of that Town, and the Honourable John Robinſon, Eſquire, one of the Board of Commiſſioners, for aſſaulting, and, with the Aſſiſtance of others, dangerouſly wounding ſaid Otis (as mentioned ſome Time ſince) and after a full and impartial Hearing, which continued till Friday Afternoon, the Jury next Morning brought in their Verdict in Favour of Mr. Otis, for two Thouſand Pounds Sterling Damages, and Coſts of Suit. Mr. Otis laid his Action at three Thouſand Pounds, and has appealed from the Judgment.

We hear the lateſt Advices from France are, that the Parliament of the Province of Britany, being greatly diſſatisfied at the Meaſures of the French Court, particularly that the Duke Aiguillon, who for many atrocious Crimes, proved againſt him, had been legally condemned to loſe his Head, was not only ſcreened from Puniſhment, but favoured by the King, and ſuppoſed to be the ſecret Director of his Councils; and that the King perſiſted in refuſing to permit the Sentence to be executed, wherefore the Parliament had paſſed and publiſhed an Order that all their Members (eſpecially the Rohan Family, and the Nobility, of which the Prince de Soubize, a great Favourite of the King was the chief) ſhould immediately leave their Employments at Court and return home, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture of their Eſtates. That, in Order to counteract theſe Proceedings, the King had ſent a new Governour, properly inſtructed, to Rennes, the Capital of the Province; that the Inhabitants refuſed to acknowledge or admit him; that the King, to enforce Obedience, had ſent an Army of thirty Thouſand Men; that the Army were refuſed Admittance into the City, and oppoſed by the Inhabitants, who, in the Heat of their Reſentment, fired upon the Army and killed about two Hundred Men, notwithſtanding which, the Soldiers, convinced that the Cauſe they were ſent to ſupport was unjuſt, declared their Readineſs to fight againſt the Enemies of their Country, but unanimouſly refuſed to fire upon their Friends and Countrymen, and immediately diſbanded.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 22.

THE Lunn and Lloyd, Necks, from London, is arrived in James River, in which came Paſſenger JONATHAN WATSON, Eſquire, of Glouceſter. She had nine Weeks Paſſage, and brings no late Advices.

[Deaths.] BOWLER COCKE, Eſquire, at his Seat at Shirley.

VIRGINIA, *Auguſt* 15, 1771.

A GENTLEMAN, ſome Time ago, in one of the Gazettes, offered it as his Opinion that the Act of Toleration paſſed in the Reign of William and Mary, for the Relief of Proteſtant Diſſenters, does not extend to this Province; and that the penal Laws which were in Force againſt them in former Reigns, in Great Britain, are ſtill in Force againſt them here.

It is not my Deſign to refute this Opinion. I acknowledge that I have thought, as it is entitled "an Act for exempting their Majeſties Proteſtant Subjects, diſſenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain Laws," that it extended to all ſuch Subjects in any Part of their Majeſties Dominions, and exempted them all, in Virginia, as well as in Britain, from ſuffering by the Laws mentioned in that Act; and indeed I think it is plain that the penal Laws which the Act of Toleration was intended to repeal can reach no farther than the annulling Power of the repealing Act. If then the penal Laws of James the Firſt, or of Charles the ſecond, extend to Virginia, the other muſt too, and their penal Nature be deſtroyed by it. Proteſtant Diſſenters, of Conſequence, have as little to fear here, from theſe or any other penal Laws that have been made, as in England.

Though it were granted that the Act of Toleration does not extend to this Country, I ſee no Reaſon to think that the other Laws do; and if the Diſſenters have not religious Privileges allowed to them by Law, neither are they liable to be puniſhed by any Law for their religious Opinions or Manner of Worſhip, unleſs they expoſe themſelves, in the Uſe or Exerciſe of them, to penal Laws never intended to affect or regulate either, which the moſt imprudent of them have not yet done. It may be aſked then, by what Authority have ſome diſſenting Teachers been impriſoned in this Province, and very lately in the County of Middleſex? To allow a Magiſtrate more Power than the Law gives him is making him a Tyrant. Is attempting to make the Ignorant and Wicked wiſer and better a Breach of any Law? The Magiſtrate ſhould approve of ſuch Attempts, as there is great Need of both. But perhaps the Men he committed were badly qualified for the Buſineſs. They might be ſo; but had he a Right to impriſon them for that? It will perhaps be alleged that they exhorted or preached in an unlicenſed Place; but if the Law of Toleration does not extend here, which is the prevailing Opinion, by what Law were they obliged to have any licenſed? If there be no ſuch Law, how could they be ſhut up in cloſe Priſon for diſobeying it? Another Reaſon for their Commitment might be their being a Pack of ignorant Enthuſiaſts. This is a common Accuſation; and People of little Knowledge, and leſs Humanity, generally think it a very good One. So did Hrnando Cortez, when he exerciſed Cruelties on the Mexicans, and Tupinambies of Brazil.

I heard once a ſenſible Gentleman in Maryland remark, "that if the eſtabliſhed Clergy were more diligent and faithful in diſcharging the Duties of their Function it would be a more effectual and commendable Way to diſconcert the Meaſures taken by the Roman Catholick Prieſthood to deceive People than to ſue and fine them, which ſerved to ſtir up the Compaſſion of the Populace to them, and enſure Succeſs." However inapplicable this may ſeem here, it is not without a Moral.

Many will ſcarcely believe that Society can ſubſiſt on any Foundation but a Sameneſs of Religion; and think, of Conſequence, every Man an Enemy to the State who objects to an Article of the eſtabliſhed Faith. Such People ſhould inform themſelves better of the Tendency of religious Opinions that differ a little from their own, and of the natural Right of Mankind, and be no longer ſo weak and illiberal. A Man may ſoon be convinced that there are flouriſhing and happy Governments where the Subjects, though of every Denomination, yet live in Harmony. There Liberty of Conſcience is the ſacred Property of every Man, which none can take from him without being guilty of Sacrilege and Tyranny.

TIMOLEON.

Advertiſements.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 22, 1771.

JUST imported, a large Quantity of COARSE WOOLLENS, conſiſting of *Kendal* and *Welch* Cottons, blue and green Plains, Bearſkin, Duffils, Fearnoughts, *Dutch* Blankets of all Sorts, a fine Aſſortment of Bed Blankets, Worſted and Yarn Stockings, a Variety of Stuffs for Womens Gowns, &c. with other Articles ſuitable to the Seaſon; they are all well bought, being immediately from the Makers, and the Publick may be aſſured they will be ſold on very reaſonable Terms. A Parcel of Ladies flowered Silk Gauze Stockings, at fifteen Shillings a Pair, a Parcel of coarſe white *Scotch* Linens, alſo *Scotch* Threads of all Sorts, as *uſual*, Wholeſale and Retail.

JACOB ALLAN.
2 JOHN TURNER.

*** To diſpoſe of, a Book for teaching the Way of writing the Univerſal Engliſh SHORT HAND, in the moſt eaſy, conciſe, regular, and beautiful Manner; it coſt one Guinea Sterling.

VIRGINIA, ſs.

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol, April* 27, 1771.

John Barnet, and *Thomas Hoo Ridgate*, Merchants, and Plaintiffs, againſt *John Croſhie*, and *William Croſhie*, *James Kirk*, *Jonathan Hall*, and *George Gilpin*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendants *John* and *William Croſhie* being beyond Sea, and not having entered their Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the ſaid *John* and *William Croſhie* in their Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demand of the Plaintiffs, unto the ſaid Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of ſuch Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſon, as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid Defendants (*John* and *William Croſhie*) do appear on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Pariſh of *Truro*, in the County of *Fairfax*; and be alſo poſted up at the Front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

IMPORTED *from* Glaſgow, *in the* Bogle, *Captain* Patrick Bogle,

TWO Caſks, one of NAILS, the other of COPPERAS, without any Mark or Number. And from *London*, in the *Charming Nelly*, Captain *John Carnaby*, a large Bundle of ALUM. The Owners may have them, by applying to the Subſcriber, at *Hobbs's Hole*.

JAMES LANG.

NEWCASTLE, *Auguſt* 14, 1771.

THE Subſcribers have on Hand about ſeven or eight Hundred Pounds Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, which they would ſell in the Wholeſale Way on reaſonable Terms, giving one and two Years Credit.

PEARSON and COCHRAN.

For SALE,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, two thouſand Acres in *Mecklenburg* County, on the Branches of *Blueſtone* Creek, adjoining the Lands of Colonel *Robert Munford*, and Mr. *Stephen Evans*. Three thouſand Acres in *Bedford* County, on *Staunton* River, and the Branches of *Seneca* Creek. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the above Lands will be ſhown the ſame by applying to *Samuel Mangum* of *Mecklenburg*, or *Richard Stirk* of *Bedford*, and the Terms will be made known by *John Murray* in *Prince George*. 4‖

AUGUST 22, 1771.

A HUNDRED valuable SLAVES will be ſold at *Rocky Ridge*, for ready Money, or Merchants Notes payable at the enſuing General Court, on *Thurſday* the 26th of *September*, if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day. 5

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Pittſylvania* County, lying on *Mayo* and *Smith's* Rivers, containing ten Thouſand and fifty five Acres. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to Colonel *Samuel Jordan*, in *Buckingham* County, who is properly authoriſed to ſell it, and will attend on the Premiſes from the 10th of *October* to the 20th of *November*. Twelve Months Credit (or longer, if deſired) will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond and good Security to my ſaid Attorney.

5 THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

CHARLES CITY, *Auguſt* 21, 1771.

WANTED, a MILLER that underſtands the Management of a MERCHANT MILL. A good Recommendation will be neceſſary.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE TOBACCO ſaved at *Shocko*, *Byrd's*, *Rocky Ridge*, and *Warwick* Warehouſes, will be ſold publickly, at *Richmond*, on *Wedneſday* the 4th of *September*; and to prevent Suits being brought againſt thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of Tobacco floated from the ſaid Warehouſes, they are deſired to account for the ſame by that Day, otherwiſe they will be immediately proceeded againſt by the Commiſſioners, according to the Directions of the Act of Aſſembly.

JULY 27, 1771,

COMMITTED to *Northumberland* Jail, on the 22d of *July*, a NEGRO MAN, who ſays his Name is *Charles*, that he formerly belonged to *James Pride*, Eſquire, of *York*, and was ſold by him, laſt Year, to Mr. *Samuel Griffin*. He is about five Feet ſeven Inches high, twenty Years of Age, of a ſlender Make, and has a remarkable Scar in his Forehead thus C. He had with him, when taken up, thirteen Shillings Caſh; and, beſides the Clothes on his Back, one brown Linen Coat, a fine Linen Shirt, one Pair of Cotton Stockings, and two Handkerchiefs. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay the Charges, and take him away.

PETER HAYNCE, Jailer.

COMMITTED to *Cheſterfield* Jail, on the 25th of *July*, a NEGRO MAN named *Sam*. He ſays he belongs to Mrs. *Elizabeth Wallis*, of *Norfolk*, and that he ran away from on Board a Schooner, one *Caſtel* Maſter. His Clothing is an Oſnabrug Shirt, and a Pair of white coloured Broadcloth Breeches. The Owner is deſired to pay Charges, and fetch him away.

JAMES BALL, Jailer.

BUCKINGHAM, *June* 30, 1771.

LOST out of Mr. *Trent's* Lumberhouſe, by the Freſh, a Trunk, No. 9, marked W I, and a Barrel, No. 1, marked W I. If the Weather has waſhed off the Brand and Number, the Trunk may be known by the following Articles branded W I, *viz.* ſix Yards of Scarlet Broadcloth, ſeven Yards of Green Frieze, two Counterpanes, a Piece of white Linen, two Bedticks, one Piece of Check, a large Quantity of Pins and Needles, and many other Things too tedious to relate. A Reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given to any Perſon who ſhall take up the Trunk and dry the Goods.

1 WILLIAM JONES.

CABIN POINT, *Auguſt* 16, 1771.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Deſk, between the 1ſt and 7th Inſtant, about eighteen Pounds *Virginia* PAPER MONEY, among which were two Bills of five Pounds, and I think only one leſs than forty Shillings. I ſhall eſteem it a Favour if ſuch Money is offered to be paſſed by a Negro, or any ſuſpected Perſon, to have it ſtopped and adviſe me of it, as I expect to have it in my Power to prove ſome of the Bills. JOHN HEATH.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Lancaſter*, on the 24th of *December* laſt, a Negro Man named WILL, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, between thirty and forty Years of Age, but looks older than what he really is. He has been at Work in *Norfolk* for ſome Time paſt, and went by the Name of *William Moore*, as a Freeman. He is a very good Hoſtler and Gardener; and what may detect him ſooner, he is very fond of Liquor, and when drunk very quarrelſome and ſaucy. Whoever will ſecure him in any Jail, and give me Intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, and if brought to me TEN POUNDS, paid on the Delivery of the Negro.

Tf JOHN WORMELEY.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, near *Leeds* Town, almoſt thirteen Months ago, a BLACK MARE, about fourteen Hands high, branded on the near Buttock HV, and trots and gallops. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſeven Pounds.

‖ STEPHEN TURNBULL.

POETS CORNER.

KISS for KISS.

AS Colin faunter'd with his Bride,
A rural Squire the Couple spy'd;
When tripping to them, 'Col, says he,
This Beauty thine! it ne'er can be:
Troth but she is, cries Lubber Lout;
Then, quoth his Worship, turn about,
And let me kiss her Damask Lip;
I must, I will——but just a Sip.
When I am married, here's my Hand,
A Kiss shall be at thy Command.
Nay an 'tis so, cries honest Col,
You're welcome, sure, to buss our Doll.
The Squire his eager Lips applies,
Quick to her Cheeks the Colour flies;
"Thank ye, sweet Sir;"——away she hies.
But now his Worship, Folks declare,
Is married to a beauteous Fair;
Brisk Colin hastes; he sees the Squire;
The Lady comes; his Heart's on Fire.
Quoth Col (and grins) good Zir, I wot
You have not yet your Word forgot:
No, no——why then I'll kiss the Dame;
He smuggles till she cries——for Shame.
The Clown retires with awkward Bow;
A worthy Gentleman, I trow:
But when our Dolly's Lips he press'd
I wish he'd carry'd on the Jest;
For had they slipp'd between the Sheets,
O! I had tasted Honey Sweets.

HIS Majesty's Postmaster General having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleased to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be closed, at the Post Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the first *Tuesday* in every Month, and despatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Postmaster General.
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

HANOVER, *August* 14, 1771.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Captain GEORGE HUBBARD, of *London*, deceased, are desired to make Payment to the Subscriber, who is empowered to act for his Executors.
PETER LYONS.

IMPORTED *last Spring* (May) *in the* Katie, *Captain* Clark, *from* Glasgow,

THREE Tierces of Loaf Sugar, marked G A, No. 1 & 3. Whoever has them in Possession, or knows where they are, is requested to order them to the Care of Mr. *Robert Crooks*, *Norfolk*, or Mr. *A. Sprowle*, *Gosport*, who will pay all Charges for
2‖ ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

FALMOUTH, *August* 6, 1771.

THE Subscriber will rent out, for a Term of Years, the Publick House which *John Newton* at present occupies in *Falmouth*; or will sell it, and make the Terms easy to the Purchaser. Mr. *Newton*'s Time expires the first of *November* next.

The Subscriber has a Cask of Merchandise, in his Store, marked A Mc No. 12, which does not belong to him; nor can he say when or where he received it, but that it must have been received since the Middle of last *May*. He misses a Cask of Nails marked G F I, so that it is probable some Person has received his Cask instead of that left with him.
2‖ ARTHUR MORSON.

Just IMPORTED *from* London, *in the* Virginia, *Captain* Robertson, *and to be* SOLD *at the Subscriber's Shop in* Williamsburg,

A LARGE and complete Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, chymical and galenical. Also Spices of all Sorts, Jar Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs, plain and coloured Comfits, white and brown Sugar Candies, Barley Sugar, Orange Chips, candied Ginger and Eringo, Capers, best Sallad and Barbers Oil, best Durham Flower of Mustard, Sago, Vermacelli, Salop, Pearl Barley, fine rich old Sack and Rhenish Wines, Saltpetre, red and white Lead, Verdigrise, Prussian Blue and Vermilion, Anderson's, Lockyer's, and Agard's Pills, Godfrey's and Freeman's Cordials, Eau de Luce, Turlington's Balsam and Balsam of Honey, Daffy's, Squire's, and Stoughton's Elixirs, Eaton's Styptick, Hill's Tincture of Valerian, Mrs. Rednap's real Fit Drops, Greenlow's Tincture for the Gums and Teeth, Ditto for the Toothach, British Rock Oil, Bateman's and Jesuits Drops, Essence of Water Dock and Lemons, Elixir Bardana, Doctor James's Fever Powders, Blackrie's famous Lixivium for the Stone and Gravel, very neat Smelling Bottles, Anodyne Necklaces, Breast Pipes and Nipple Glasses, Ivory and Pewter Syringes, best and second Lancets with or without Cases, Gold and Silver Leaf, Court Plaister, small Glass Funnels, Vials, Gallipots, Lint, Tow, &c. &c. &c.
WILLIAM PASTEUR.

¶ I would willingly dispose of my Shop Bottles, Pots, &c. at a reasonable Price.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBERS, *at their Store in* PORTSMOUTH,

LOAF, Lump, and Muscovado Sugar, Jamaica Spirits, *Antigua* and Northward Rum, Chocolate, *Madeira* Wine *London* Quality five Years old, a few Pieces of very fine Bolting Cloths, a Parcel of Grindstones, a Pair of *Cologne* Millstones four Feet five Inches Diameter, a Quantity of double Oil Flints, Marble Slabs, a few Wheat Fans, and a few Dozen of Russia Mats.

¶ Good clean bright FLAXSEED taken in Payment.
4 INGLIS and LONG.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidder, upon the Premises, on the 25th Day of* October *next*,

A TRACT of LAND in *Dinwiddie* County, on the Branches of *Namozen* Creek, near *Hutching*'s Ordinary, about twenty Miles from *Petersburg*, containing eight Hundred and forty four Acres. There are about fifty or sixty Acres of it cleared, with a new Quarter, Overseer's House, Tobacco House, and some Apple and Peach Trees. The Time of Payment of the Purchase Money to be agreed on at the Day of Sale. Any Person wanting to purchase may see the Land by applying to the Overseer, on the Place. 10 JOSIAH TATEM.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a red and white COW, marked with a Crop and two Slits in the right Ear, and an Underkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to forty Shillings.
‖ JOSEPH HARPER, Junior.

ROCKY RIDGE, *July* 29, 1771.

THE Subscribers Store at this Place will be, from the first Day of *September* next, under the Management of Mr. *John Scott*, by whom Customers will be supplied as formerly. We hope, therefore, they will continue their Dealings.
ALEXANDER & PETERFIELD TRENT.

ENSURANCE OFFICE, BALTIMORE TOWN, MARYLAND, JULY 20, 1771.

I TAKE this Method to acquaint all Gentlemen, Merchants, and Masters of Ships or Vessels, that I have lately opened an Office for ensuring Ships, Vessels, and Cargoes, on any fair Risk, at the customary Premium, being supported by a Number of Gentlemen of Probity and Property, as Underwriters. Any Orders, accompanied with the Premium or Credit, shall be punctually executed by their very humble Servant,
THOMAS BRERETON.

BEING very desirous to settle all my Affairs, and to release the Gentlemen who at my Request became Trustees from their Engagements for me, I propose to sell, at *Rocky Ridge*, on *Monday* the 2d of *December* next, to the highest Bidders, two Thousand five Hundred Acres of exceeding rich and valuable LAND, lying just below the Falls of *James* River, in the County of *Chesterfield*, on which is an exceeding good Dwellinghouse, and all Conveniencies for Cropping. There will be Land enough sown in Wheat to produce five Thousand Bushels. A Stream of Water runs through it sufficient for a Mill. I likewise intend to sell the Warehouses and many Lots in *Rocky Ridge*, the valuable Ferries on each Side the River, the Fishery known by the Name of *Sandy Bar*, with several Hundred Acre Lots in *Henrico*, and many Lots in *Shacks*. At the same Time will be sold two Hundred Negroes, and Stocks of all Sorts. The Time of Payment will be agreed on at the Day of Sale. Those who have an Inclination to purchase may be shown the Premises by applying to Mr. *David Pattison*.
W. BYRD.

KING WILLIAM County, *August* 5, 1771.

I HEREBY beg Leave to inform my old Clients, as well as the Publick in general, that I shall again attend *Louisa* County Court to practise the LAW. Those who please to favour me with their Business may depend on the utmost Expedition and Punctuality.
HARRY ROBINSON.

For SALE, *the following Tracts of* LAND.

THREE Thousand three Hundred Acres (eleven Hundred of which are low Grounds) on *Dan* River, *Halifax* County, *Virginia*.——Also the following Tracts in *North Carolina*: Fifteen Hundred and forty Acres on *Grassy* Creek, *Granville* County; four Hundred Acres on *Lizard* Creek, joining *Roanoke* River, in *Northampton* County; six Hundred and forty Acres on *Fishing* Creek, *Halifax* County; two Hundred Acres on *Pretty* Creek, *Halifax* County; two Thousand Acres on *Governour*'s Branch *Halifax* County. Long Credit will be given, if required, and the Terms made known by the Subscriber, who resides near *Suffolk*, in *Nansemond* County.
‖ DAVID MEADE.

Just IMPORTED, *by* Fisher, Bragg, & Fleming, *of* Norfolk, *from their Warehouses in* Whitehaven *and* Birmingham, *and to be* SOLD *by Wholesale, upon the lowest Terms, in Parcels assorted to Order*,

HARDWARE, Cutlery, Nails, Saddlery, and every Article necessary in the Manufactory of Saddlery and Harness, Osnabrugs, Mens and Womens Shoes and Hats. They make and sell, by Wholesale or Retail, Mens and Womens Saddles of every Kind, in the newest and neatest Fashion, all Kinds of Silver or Gold Ciphers or Sprigs on Saddles, Holsters, or Housings, Harness, and every Article in the Saddlery and Harness Branches.

As the greatest Part of the Leather they use is imported from their own Tanyard in *Whitehaven*, which is well known to be neater and more durable in general than the Leather of this Country, it is hoped that, with the greatest Care in manufacturing it, they will be able to give entire Satisfaction to those who may be pleased to apply.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidder, on* Monday *the* 16*th of* September, *at* Dinwiddie *Courthouse, being Court Day*,

THE Land and Plantation whereon Mr. *William Gunn* now lives, near *Lewellin Jones*'s Bridge, on *Nottoway* River, whereon are a Dwellinghouse with four Rooms on a Floor, a Barn thirty two Feet by sixteen, a Garden eighty Feet square paled and railed, and a Peach Orchard. Credit will be allowed to the Purchaser until *April* next.——Also will be sold, at the same Time and Place, the Land and Plantation whereon *John Wood* now lives, containing one Hundred and twenty five Acres, on which is a Dwellinghouse with two Rooms on the lower Floor plastered and whitewashed, one Brick Chimney, and two Fire Places, a Kitchen twelve by sixteen, an Apple Orchard of the best Kind of Fruit, and a Peach Orchard. The said Land is about ten Miles from *Petersburg*. One Third of the Money to be paid down, and the Remainder in *October* 1774, the Purchaser giving Bond with Security.
—STEPHEN DANCE.

LANCASTER, *August* 5, 1771.

WHEREAS one *William Batten* (alias *Tomkins*) has carried off TWO NEGROES, which I, as Guardian to the Orphans of *Thomas Pollard*, deceased, hired to him for the present Year; and as it is imagined the said *Batten* intends to sell the said Negroes, all Persons are desired to take Notice that he has no Property in them. The said Negroes are, a Woman named *Hannah*, about two and twenty Years of Age, very low, but well made; and a Girl named *Lucy*, about eleven Years of Age, small and slender made. Whoever will bring the said Negroes to me, on *Rappahanock* River, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS for each, besides what the Law allows.
2‖ JOHN BAILEY.

STRAYED from *York* County, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen Hands and a Half high, a Star in her Forehead, roached Mane and Switch Tail, branded on the near Buttock T D, paces naturally, and is about seven Years old. Whoever delivers her to Mr. *Thomas Doswell* in *Hanover*, or Mr. *David Jameson* in *York*, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.
2 ELIZABETH GOODWIN.

AUGUST 1, 1771.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, near *Fredericksburg*, a GRAY HORSE, about four Feet seven Inches high, not branded, has a remarkable Scar over his left Eye, occasioned by the Bones being broke, a large white Spot under his Belly, and his Head much fleabitten. Whoever delivers him to me, or Mr. *Benjamin Robinson* in *Fredericksburg*, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.
WILLIAM HUNTER.

AUGUST 15, 1771.

RUN away from *Williamsburg*, on *Sunday* last, a Convict Servant Man named ANDREW FRANKS, a Ropemaker by Trade, and can play very well on the Violin. He is about six and twenty Years of Age, five Feet five or six Inches high, wears his own black Hair, which curls behind, and had on a light brown Duroy Coat and Waistcoat, and white Breeches. He has a remarkable Scar on his Breast, and is pretty fond of strong Drink. As it is probable he will endeavour to get out of the Country, all Masters of Vessels are forewarned from taking him on Board; and I hereby offer a Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS, besides what the Law allows, to any Person who will deliver him to me at *Williamsburg*, or secure him in any Jail; if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS.
WILLIAM FEARSON.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Dinwiddie*, a NEGRO MAN named *Davie*, about twenty six Years of Age, near six Feet high, and remarkable likely, but has a Scar under his right Eye. He was raised near *Norfolk*, to which Place, I presume, he will endeavour to go. Whoever apprehends said Negro shall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward.
‖ JOSEPH HARPER, Senior.

¶ The Fellow is outlawed.

AUGUST 1, 1771.

STRAYED from Mr. *Scott*'s, at *Hood*'s, in *April* last, a small bay HORSE, eight Years old, one hind Foot white, and the other partly white, branded on the near Shoulder T, and on the Buttock S, has some white Hairs on the near Side of his Weathers, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail. He trots and gallops. Whoever will bring the said Horse to Mr. *Scott*, or to the Subscriber at *Blandford*, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.
2 WILLIAM M'WHANN.

To be SOLD, *on long Credit, the three following Tracts of* LAND, viz.

ONE Tract containing four Hundred Acres, lying in *Spotsylvania* County, on the Head of *Bluff* Run, about eighteen Miles from *Fredericksburg*. One other Tract lying in *Amherst* County, on *Owen*'s Creek, containing four Hundred Acres; it is well timbered, and a good Soil for Tobacco and *Indian* Corn. One Tract lying in *Pittsylvania* County, on *Sycamore* Creek, near Captain *Benjamin Clements*'s, containing two Hundred Acres; this is likewise good Tobacco Land. Any Person inclinable to purchase either of the above Tracts of Land may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Charles Irving*, Merchant in *Albemarle* County, or to the Subscriber in *Richmond* Town. The above Lands are the Property of *John Lewis*, Senior, of *Amherst* County, but made over by a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber. Two Years Credit, or longer if required, will be given, on Bond and approved Security.
Tf WILLIAM MITCHELL.

For SALE, *and may be entered on immediately*,

THE LOT and HOUSES, near *Cabin Point* Warehouses, at present occupied by Mr. *Walter Peter*. There are four Acres of Land well enclosed, a good Dwellinghouse, with all necessary Outhouses, also a Storehouse, Counting Room, and two Lumber Houses. Any Person inclining to purchase may know the Terms by applying to
Tf JAMES BUCHANAN.

N. B. If the above Lot and Houses are not sold they will be rented for a Term of Years, not exceeding three.

AS I intend to remove up the Country next Fall, I would sell my Plantation in *King & Queen* County, which consists of six Hundred and fifty five Acres of LAND, pleasantly situated on *Mattapony* River, about six Miles above *West Point*, and has on it a very good neat convenient Brick House with two large Rooms, two Closets, and a Passage on a Floor, with good Cellars under it, two very pleasant Porticos, one above and the other below Stairs, neatly finished, with Banisters and *India* Work, a very convenient Storehouse sixty Feet long, with two Floors and a Cellar, and all other Outhouses necessary, Garden, &c. in good Order. The Land is good for Corn, and with Manure will produce fine Tobacco. There is also belonging to the above mentioned Tract one Hundred Acres of Marsh, lying opposite, on the other Side the River, which is very convenient for getting Hay, &c. Any Person inclinable to purchase may be shown the same, and know the Terms, by applying to JOHN MEREDITH.

Who has also for Sale another Plantation in *King & Queen* County, just below *West Point*, known by the Name of *Gough's Point*, containing two Hundred Acres, adjoining the Land of Mr. *Samuel Meredith*, on which is a good Deal of Marsh that with little Expense might be made a valuable Meadow. The Land is well timbered, but no Improvements on it.

I have also three LOTS in *West Point* for Sale, whereon is a neat little Dwellinghouse with two Rooms on a Floor, and an old Kitchen. The above mentioned Land will be sold together, or in separate Tracts, as may best suit the Purchasers.
Tf

VIRGINIA, *sc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol, May* 4, 1771.

John M'Dowall, Plaintiff, against *Ebenezer M'Culloch*, and *George Young*, of *Edinburgh*, *North Britain*, Bankrupts, *Alexander Baine*, *James Gibson*, and *Hugh M'Mekin*, Defendants, and
John M'Dowall, and *Alexander Gray*, Plaintiffs, against *Ebenezer M'Culloch*, and *George Young*, of *Edinburgh*, *North Britain*, Bankrupts, *Alexander Baine*, and *Hugh M'Mekin*, Defendants,
} In Chancery.

THE Defendants *Ebenezer* and *George* being beyond Sea, and not having entered their Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counsel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the said *Ebenezer* and *George* in their Hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the same; but that they deliver up such Effects, or so much thereof as will be of Value sufficient to satisfy the Demands of the Plaintiffs, unto the said Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of such Effects, in such Manner, and to such Persons, as the Court shall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the said Defendants (*Ebenezer* and *George*) do appear here on the first Day of the next Court, to answer the Bills of the Plaintiffs; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inserted in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, for two Months successively, and published on some Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Parish of *Elizabeth River*, in the County of *Norfolk*; and be also posted up at the Front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamsburg*.
BEN: WALLER.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, in *Fauquier* County, containing two Hundred and eighty Acres, on a Branch of *Occoquan* River, about thirty Miles above *Fredericksburg*; a double GRIST MILL, in *Westmoreland* County, in good Order, the Ground Work of which is entirely Locust, never known to want Water since first erected; also forty Acres of Land adjoining the said Mill. An indisputable Title will be made, and a reasonable Credit allowed for either, or both, by
4 JOHN CORRIE.

To be SOLD *at* Fredericksburg, *on* Monday *the* 23*d of* September, *being Fair Day (the Sale formerly advertised being prevented by Badness of Weather)*

ABOUT fifty choice SLAVES, used to Cropping and Farming. Twelve Months credit will be allowed, on Bond, with Security, bearing Interest from the Date.——I have also some other SLAVES to dispose of at private Sale, among whom are two Carpenters and a few House Servants.

I will also sell the Plantation whereon I now live, in *King George* County, opposite to *Fredericksburg*, with or without the Ferry. Credit (if required) will be extended to one, two, or three Years, to suit the Purchaser.
10 JAMES HUNTER.

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, *April* 11, 1771.

THE St. CECILIA SOCIETY give Notice, that they will engage with, and give suitable Encouragement to, MUSICIANS properly qualified to perform at their CONCERTS, provided they apply on or before the first Day of *October* next.—The Performers they are in Want of are, a first and second Violin, two Hautboys, and a Bassoon, whom they are willing to agree with for one, two, or three Years.
12 JOHN GORDON, President.
THOMAS LE. SMITH, Vice President

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing five Thousand five Hundred and fifty seven Acres, in *Ward*'s Fork, *Charlotte* County, which is in fine Order for Cropping, having all convenient Houses, Barns, Negro Quarters, &c. and under good Fence. It will be sold in Lots, or laid off in the old Survey. Also for Sale, eleven Hundred and twenty Acres on *Buck Mountain*. Long Credit will be given, if required. For Terms apply to BENJAMIN WALLER, } Attornies for *Jesse Lidderdale*, Esquire.
Tf JOHN WAYLES, } Attornies for *Jesse Lidderdale*, Esquire.
RICHARD HANSON, } Attornies for *Jesse Lidderdale*, Esquire.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.